nter. CHICAGO, June 28-6 P. M.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT inactive. ONA quick of sale. OATS steady. PORK firm. SHIPMENTS—OBI Ballo: No Wheat or Flour; 20,600 bush. Corn. To Oswell No Flour; 13,000 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn. EFFTS—1,000 bbis. Flour; 19,600 bush. Wheat, 91,600 bush. ALBANY, June 28-6 F. M.—FLOUR quiet, but holders firm; lea about 2,500 bbls, at former quotations. Where firm; les 5,000 bush. White Canadian. Cork in good supply and ir demand; sales about 35,000 bush, at 35,227c, the market owing firm and at a higher figure. There were large shipments strengly and to-day for New York. OATS—Sales 20,000 bush, 56c. for Ohio, and \$2363c. for Cadadian. Wittsky, 32;

2022e.
CHARLESTON, June 25.—COTTON: sales to-day, 5,600 bales; the market closes at \$\delta \text{id} \text{id}\$, advance on the week; middling fair at \$14\text{id} \text{id}\$.

The decrease in the receipts at all Southern ports as compared with same time last year, is \$52,000 bales. The decrease in foreign exports, compared in the same manner, is \$55,000 bales.

## LAND REGISTRATION IN ENGLAND

Among other matters of law-reform taken in hand in England within a few years past has been that of a registration of landed titles. There are many acts of Parliament providing for the registration of certain incumbrances on land. In the Counties of York and Middlesex a local system of registration exists similar to that in use on this side of the Atlantic. Yet Blackstone's observation is no less true now than it was when he made it, that since the disuse of the Saxon method of giving corporeal seizia of lands, and the introduction of death-bed devises and secret conveyances, there is in the methods of transfer in use in Great Britain and Ireland-for in Scotland every act and event regarding the transmission of landed erty is regularly entered on record—the palpable defect of want of notoriety, so that purchasers and creditors cannot know with any absolute certainty (no matter how carefully the subject may be investigated or at what expense) what the estate and the title actually are upon which they are to lay out or lend their money.

For this evil, thus distinctly pointed out, Blackstone, conservative as he was, suggested—though with some Since his time, the evil has gone on increasing with the increase of wealth and the frequency of transfers. Purchasers and lenders are constantly cheated. The rate of interest demanded upon mortgages is enhanced by this uncertainty. Nobody would seem to profit by it but regues and solicitors-whose bills are very much enhanced thereby. And yet the influence of those two classes, joined to that fear of change by which all ruling classes are ever perplexed, has as ye prevented any remedy for this crying evil. The public and even the lawyers have, however, got so far as all to admit that the evil is great and ought to be remedied-the obstacle now encountered being, as is usua with all reforms, the numerous lions in the way, the great difficulties of carrying out the object discovered by certain timid and hesitating gentlemen, mostly lawyers in the conveyancing business, who perhaps after all are not so very anxious for a reform which however, useful to the public at large, might be apt to interfere with their particular bread and

However, in spite of all obstacles, the subject is length before Parliament on the report of a Commission of some ten or twelve lawyers, who, after four years' incubation upon it, have at length hatched out a plan, not however without some considerable differences of opinion among themselves.

One main point of this difference is the scheme adopted by the majority, and from which the minority dissent, of keeping the registered ownership wholly separate and apart from the equitable right or titlefollowing up of the distinction existing in England between law and equity-a distinction founded upon no principle, and not at all originating in the nature of things, but only in the accidents of British judicial

If, however, the Commission have taken a long time and have had a good deal of difficulty and disagreement in agreeing upon any plan, it is because they aim at something a great deal more complete than the simple system in use among us of the registration of conveyances, a system which makes necessary, as preliminary to every purchase, the searching of records, with liabilities to oversights or mistakes, and which after all, practically advantageous as it may be, yet fails to afford the purchaser absolute security. The problem which the English Commissioners lay down for themselves is to discover the means, consistently with the preservation of existing rights, to obtain such a system fregi-tration as will enable owners to deal with land in as simple and easy a manner, as far as the title is concerned and the difference in the nature of the subject matter may allow, as they now can deal with

movable chattels or stock. "The objects in view are to form a register of title as distinguished from a register of the various deeds and assurances under which the title has been derived; to form this register in such a manner that the retrospective inquiry into the former dealings and transactions, tive inquiry into the former dealings and transactions, which on a transfer is now necessary, may be avoided; to make this register instrumental in simplifying generally the title to land and the forms of conveyance; and at the same time to continue, as far as possible consistently with a simple register of title, the existing system of settlements, and to avoid imparing unduly the security of settlements and trusts."

To accemplish these very desirable objects several plans were suggested. One, of which the author-ship, or a chief part of it, belongs to Mr. Scully, is thus described in the report:

ship, or a chief part of it, belongs to Mr. Scully, is thus described in the report:

"The first of these plans proposes the establishment of a Land Tribunal, to which owners of land (including tenants for life and in tail as well as in feel may apply to have the land placed upon a public register, and declared to be registered land. The Tribunal is to inquire into the nature of the applicant's fille to the land and its existing circumstances, so as to decide upon the expediency of simply admitting it upon the register. When the land has thus become registered, no subsequent act is to create any new sestate less than a fee simple except registered leases or easements, nor any new incumbrances, except registered debentures to a limited amount.

"The plan also proposes that the owner of such registered land may further apply for a full investigation of title, and for an order declaring in a conclusive form all existing estates and incumbrances; and that after the making of such order, the Tribunal may give to each person so found to be interested a certificate of his title. It is also suggested that, in order to obviate all chance of any injustice to third parties, the State may guarantee the title, upon payment of such small fees or premiums of insurance as will provide an indemnity fund to compensate persons whose prior rights neight be superseded; but this guarantee is not an essential portion of the plan.

indemnity fund to compensate persons whose prior rights might be superseded; but this guarantee is not an essential portion of the plan.

"The privileges considered to be incident to this

plan are:

"I. A Parliamentary or indefeasible title, when conclusively declared by the Tribunal.

"2. A power to transfer by simple entry the registered land.

3. A further power to obtain on its credit termina

ble land debentures, transferable either by simple entry like Government stock, or by simple delivery like bank notes or bills of exchange.

With a view to impart to these debentures an immediate marketable currency, and consequent increase in value, their amount is to be limited—say, for example, to ten times the annual value of the land; and ple, to ten times the annual value of the land; and they are to be for uniform sums, without priority interse, and bearing a similar rate of interest. The leading object of these debestures is to avoid the existing complexity of incumbrances, and gradually to supersede all other kinds of charge, such as mortgages, legacies, family portions, quit-rents, tithe rent-charges, annualties, judgments, recognizances, Crown bonds, decrees, orders, and rules of Court."

The Commissioners are not prepared to go the length of this comprehensive scheme. However the creation of a Land Tribunal might have been justified in Ireland by the absolute necessity of the case, they are not ready to give England a similar advantage. They reject also the debenture scheme as not coming

within the scope of their inquiry.

Another plan distinguished as "registration of the freehold," was proposed by Mr. Wilson, one of the oners, who refused to sign the re-

dissenting Commission port actually made. port actually made.

This plan proceeds on the hypothesis that possession is the root of title; bearing in mind that by possession the possession of the freehold is meant, and by freehold a presumptive fee simple. Credit, therefore, is given to possession until it is shown to be wrongful. The fact that the preperty is held by the person who is were the fit is presumed to be coincident with the right property until the contrary appears. Acting on his hypothesis, the freeholder as thus defined is

always to be entitled to have his property registered. But since there may be other rights beside the free-holder's these rights are to be dealt with as qualifications of the free-holder's presumptive title, for the possession is not necessarily the whole of the evidence upon which the title rests; if should rather be considered as the basis of the evidence, or, as it were, the starting point of the inquiry. When, therefore, other rights exist, protection is to be given to them, and they are to be capable of registration under the heads of 'Charges and Notices.' Registration of charges and notices is to consist, in effect, of the registration of written instruments or assurances; but each instrument or assurance is to stand upon the register in the name of a person responsible for its introduction into or retention in the registered title, and empowered to remove it at pleasure; and provision is to be made for its compulsory removal from the title as soon as its operation has ceased. The registration of the free-hold is to be provisional in the first instance, that time may be allowed—any six years ordinarily, but a longer period, perhaps 20 years, for those who are under disabilities—to interpose the registration of existing incumbrances or adverse titles. It is further proposed that a map of all the land in the kingdom, divided into parishes or districts, should be made by authority, on which each field or other materially defined portion of the surface of the country should be distinguished by a numerical symbol. This map is to be made the basis of a book of reference containing the same numbers as those on the map, with the description and contents of each division, and the names and addresses of the different freeholders."

The Commissioners, while admitting the utility of the map part of this plan, reject it on the ground of expense of providing new maps, existing ones heins

the map part of this plan, reject it on the ground of expense of providing new maps, existing ones being insufficient. Yet this objection does not apply to Ire land, of which the Ordnance Maps on the scale of six inches to the mile instead of one inch-the scale of the largest English maps-are amply sufficient for the purpose. 'Poor, deserted, ill-used Ireland," exclaims The Times, "seems in this, as in not a few other things, to have been better taken care of than En-'gland, and while England is refused the trial of a plan very much upon the ground of the enormous expense that would attend the experiment, the same objection is found not at all to apply to the sister 'country." The Times is not quite ready to give up this map plan. It asks :

this map plan. It asks:

"Is it not possible that the difficulty and expense have been exaggerated, and that there are other and less easily understood reasons against it? It seems so.

Mr. Joshua Williams, in his evidence, says that 'a 'map is a good servant, but a bad master; very useful 'as an anxiliary, but very mischievous if made indist' pensable.' This is one of those fine sayings of the antithetical kind which (with due deference to the Commissioners who approve it seems equally detrient. Commissioners who approve it) seems equally deficient in poetical allegory and in practical good sense."

Without dwelling longer on the various suggestions made to the Commissioners, we proceed to the plan which they actually recommend. They advise that, in the first instance:

in the first instance:

"Registration shall not be compulsory. Secondly, that a judicial title should not be a preliminary to registration, which might be founded on ostensible or possessory ownership. Thirdly, 'though with some difference of opinion,' that interests created in land before the commencement of registration should not be adversely bound or affected by the meter registration as such, but should be allowed to be claimed, notwithstanding the registration, within the period now fixed by the Statute of Limitations. Upon the question, fourthly, 'whether registration of the legal 'ownership will be compatible with due protection of the equitable or beneficial interests in lant,' though they do not give their solution in a form of words, yet all their reasoning goes to show that they think the question might be answered in the affirmative."

This is regarded by The Times as the most debatable part of their report, and one in which that journal is inclined to think the public will be more likely to side with the dissenting minority. The plan actually recommended proposes a central registry for England and Wales, in London, under a Registrar-General, with branch officers, also under his control, throughout the kingdom. The registration to extend to all corporeal hereditaments, except copy-hold, and perhaps tithe rent-charge, but to be divided into three branches: 1st, a registration of titles in fee-simple; 2d, of incumbrances; 3d, of leases of twenty-one years and upward.

All owners of land having the right to dispose of it in fee simple will be at liberty to apply for registration, to the effect that the ownership or title may thenceforth be manifested by the register alone, the effect of the register when in complete operation being to render it unnecessary, in dealing with land which has so been registered, te look beyond the last ownership appearing on the register.

Registration of title is proposed to be two-fold, one of actual ownership, without the power to transfer an immediate statutory title; and a registration which shall at once enable the registered owner to transfer the estate with an immediate statutory title.

the estate with an immediate statutory title.

"In the first of these cases, the parties applying will be required to produce before the Registrar a declaration on oath, stating that they are in the actual enjoyment of the reuts and profits, and that they believe themselves to be absolutely entitled to the land in fee simple, free from all incumbrances, or subject only to such incumbrances as are distinctly pecified; and they will also be required to produce, where it can be done, the last instrument of conveyance of the fee done, the last instrument of conveyance of the fee simple, or such other evidence as the Registrar may find it necessary to require; with the view of excluding fraudulent claims. Powers also will be conferred on the Registrar to give such public and other notices as he may deem necessary of the intention of the parties to have the property registered, in order that they may not wrongfully procure a registration which may be detrimental to other persons.

"But where the title te lands has been ascertained by decree or indement of any Court whose jurisdiction

"But where the title to lands has been ascertained by decree or judgment of any Court whose jurisdiction is competent to determine the right, there the produc-tion of such decree or judgment by the person in whose favor it may have been made, or the order of the Court consequent thereon, will alone be sufficient to authorize the Registrar to register the ownership of such person, subject to the necessity of making such declaration and serving such notices as above ad-verted to

such person, subject to the necessity of making such declaration and serving such notices as above adverted to.

"Registration with immediate statutory title will take place in those cases where the owner of land desires not only to obtain a title which, with regard to the future, will be manifested and established by the register alone, but a title which with regard to the past cannot be disturbed. In this class of cases, it will be lawful for the parties seeking registration with the benefits of a warranted ownership to apply to the Registrar to have the title investigated with that object. In such cases, it will be right that the Registrar should cause the title to be fully investigated, at the expense of the parties, by counsel and solicitors; and, if he shall be estissed on their advice that the title is a good one, then, on the payment of a small premium, to be calculated by way of a percentage upon the estimated value of the property in question, he will register the ownership as a warranted one, either in the name of the parity applying shall prefer it, then in the name of such persons as he may nominate for that purpose. Since the guarantee of the title will be given by a public officer, the premiums payable by the parry obtaining such guarantee will be paid into the Exchequer; and the Consolidated Fund will be liable to make a fair and reasonable compensation to any person who may within the period allowed by law establish a claim in respect of the estate the title to which has thus been registered with a warranted ownership. A similar provision will also be extended to those cases where land is sold under the decree of a Court, subject to the payment of sindlar premiums, and to the title being examined and approved of in a similar manner.

"In both the above cases, for the convenience of parties, as evidence of their title to the property registered and for other purposes, a certificate of the fact that it has been registered will be delivered by the Registrar to the parry applying; and this certific

parties, and for other purposes, a certificate of the fact that it has been registered will be delivered by the Registrar to the party applying; and this certificate, duly authenticated by the seal of the office, will be a certificate either of warranted or unwarranted ownership, as the case may be. It will be advisable that this certificate should state on the face of it the name of the registered owner, the lands registered, and the incumbrates if any) to which they are subject. It will also contain a reference to the indexes which relate to the cutry thereof in the books of the registry.

"The general effect of the kind of registration here recommended will be, that for the purposes of transfer, the registered owner ship will at all times represent the fee simple of the property, and, as such, it will not be expable of any subdivision or modification into partial or limited estates or interests, except so far as charges and leases may also be admitted to the benefit of registration as afterward provided.

"The right to dispose of and transfer the ownership of land in fee, including the right to charge and lease the same, will belong and be incident to and in fact be taken as forming part of the registered ownership, its expectation will immediately follow. In such cases, the registered ownership is a warranted ownership, the special advantages to be derived from this system of registration will immediately follow. In such cases, the registered ownership will be subjected by to other registered of sights, and will be exempt at orce from all intert chains and interests which may have been created previously to the time when the property is registered. The registered owner will

therefore have, forthwith, for the purposes of transfer, a simple, complete, and indefeasible title.

therefore have, forthwith, for the purposes of transfer, a simple, complete, and indefeasible title.

"When the registered ownership has not been warranted, it will be subject to such rights and interests as existed in or were capable of attaching upon the property at the time of the first registration, but it will not be subject to any rights or interests arising or created at any period subsequent to the time when the first registry was effected, except charges and leases admitted to the register, and except it terests protected by caveat or inhibition, as afterward mentioned. Thenceforward, the title to the property, for the purposes of transfer, will be manifested by the register, and by that alone; and so eventually the only title to land which a purchaser need examine will be the last transfer as the same is recorded in the Registrar's books. At the commence ment, indeed, the validity of the title of the first registered owner will still depend, as it does now, on the tered owner will still depend, as it does now, on the validity of the party by whom the transfer has been made. But as time passes on this title will gradually strengthen itself, until it has reached a period which, under the operation of the Statute of Limitations, will make it complete, and mature it into an unimp-acha-ble statutory fille. Year by year the purchaser will be brought nearer and nearer to this result, and so the expenses which attend the retrospective investigation of title will be gradually diminished, until they reach their minimum point."

For the security of parties to settlements it is pro posed that the registry may be in the names of two or more persons, with the words "no survivorship" added, the effect of which shall be, that if one of the registered owners shall die no transfer of the property can be made till his place is filled, thus guarding against such frauds as occur (as in the case of the transfer of stocks) by the devolution of a trusteeship upon a single person. It is also proposed that parties entitled to any unregistered interest, which as the law now stands would make their concurrence necessary in a sale, may enter caccats against transfers without their consent, such entries to be with the consent of the registered owner, or when he wrongfully refuses it, by order of court. It is also proposed that on the death of any registered owner, his executor or some other representative of him may be substituted in his place to keep up the chain of title pending the settlement of the cetate. It is proposed that fraud in obtaining a register shall defeat the title so obtained, but that mere notice of unregistered claims shall not so operate, preference being given to the purchaser of a registered title over claims which the owners did not see fit to protect by register. Provision is also made for due inquiry as to the nature of the registered title, whether obtained for a valuable consideration or merely as a trustee without consideration, in which case the registered transferee will remain subject, just as the transferror was, to the equitable claims of persons interested in the unregistered ownership.

With respect to the registration of excumbrances, the Commissioners suggest the following rules:

the Commissioners suggest the following rules:

"1. Every charge intended to be registered shall so be entered on the register as to show the name of the owner thereof, the lands upon which the same is made, the amount of money secured thereby, the rate of interest payable thereon, and the date of the instrument by which it is created.

"2. Every such charge shall also be entered under some proper sanction—such as the consent of the registered owner to the registration thereof, or the order of a competent Court decreeing or directing the same to be registered.

"3. On the registration of such charge the registered ownership will be subject to the legal rights and

tored ownership will be subject to the legal rights and powers incident to the charge, and either may be transferred independently of the other.

"4. A certificate of the charge will be given by the registrar to the party applying to register the

"5. The priorities of all charges shall be deter-mined exclusively according to the dates of their re-spective registration.

"6. Unregistered charges shall only take effect as unregistered interests, but may be protected

nanner as unregistered interests. Some special provisions are also suggested to as the registration of leases of twenty years or upward. Short leases on rack rents, casements, titbe-rent charges and other taxes and rates, including all such rights as may be ascertained by inspection of the land itself, or inquiry of the occupant, are not included in this scheme of registration.

Such is the report of this Commission, which we have gone into at greater length since it is not without an immediate home interest to us, embracing, as it does, many suggestions which might be availed of to improve our American systems of registration.

from a few advanced sheets of a work on Spain, by Don Ramon Martinez de Cordova, now in press and soon to be published in this city. The author, lately a member of the Spanish Cortes has been in the best position to enable him to farmish a faithful picture of the progress of his country. We shall await with in-terest the appearance of his work.

The progress of Spanish civilization within the last few years has been very considerable. Roads are becoming better, more plentiful and more secure. Spanish ships multiply in Spanish shipyards, universities by Government, and an agricultural Press finds an ample field. Lines of railways reaching France through Catalonia and Navarre, Portugal through Estremadura, and the Atlantic at Cadiz, are in process of construction. The line from Madrid to Valencia on the Mediterranean, as well as several short lines in Catalouis, Andalusis and Castile, are completed. A noble aqueduct leads the waters of the Loyols to Madrid, a distance of fifty miles. A telegraph across the Pyrennees gives instantaneous communication with the rest of Europe, and will, we hope, soon place Madrid within a few seconds of New-York. Hospitals and a'ms-houses and public primary schools are to be found throughout the country, ministering to the necessities of twenty millions of people.

The schools are taught by teachers who must have received a certificate of competency from the examining Board, aided, whenever necessary, by assistants. The ordinary branches are taught, together with a catechism compiled by a hishop of the Roman Catholic Church. Those who desire to apply themselves to some scientific pursuit may pass im diately from the schools to any of the universities, where the expenses of tuition, although they vary according to the course pursued, seldom exceed \$20 a Indigent students who can bring certificates vear. f excellence from the primary schools are relieved from even this charge, after a satisfactory examination by the faculty, the Governor of the Province presiding. Subsidiary to these universities are institutes which teach everything taught in the universities, except law and medicine. The professors in the schools universities and institutes are paid by the Government and selected on a general examination. There are also infantry, cavalry, artillery and naval schools, without counting the many private schools, in which are taught classics, business, agriculture, architecture, navigation, drawing, painting and sculpture, civil engineering, and so forth. There were at the commescement of the present year 16,348 public schools, institutes and universities, with 22,606 teachers and professors, and nearly a million of pupils.

In every bishopric there is a Scottnario Conciliar. where theological students are taught Latin, Hebrew theteric, philosophy, mathematics, geography, astron-emy, physics, and dogmatic and moral theology. A decree of 1843 forbids any person who has been edu-cated in a Seminario Conciliar from engaging in any

Colegio de San Carlos, as well as its wax imitations.

are scarcely surpassed in Paris or Vienna.

A speciality of the system is the Escuela Religious at Ocaha, near , Madrid, where governmental Missionaries are educated for the Philippine Islands. When finished they are sent to a mission-house at Santa Maria, near Cadiz, which is part of the establishment. for embarcation.

LETTER FROM T. HE HEAD OF A NOR-MAL SCHOOL

Mg. Editor, Your report, of the Commencement of the Normal School which appe, and this morning contains several errors, which in justice to the Executive Committee, and teachers of the institution should be corrected. First, it is stated that no accommodation had been provided for reporters, whereas there were ample provisions made for them by reserving a sufficient number of seats in the Parquet, e rear the stage, for their use. It is possible however, that these might have been occupied by others before a the reporters arrived. arrived,
Secondly, It is said that the teachers h ad been sum-

Secondly, It is said that the teachers had been summoned there at 4.45 p. m. by their chief and that it was made their duty to stand until 10 p. t. u. to secure the preservation of order. I do not kne w who is meant by their chief but I do know that the above

meant by their chief to be present at the time appointed for the pupils to assimble viz 54 o'check that they might conduct them to the several rooms provided for their use, and assist in scating them corafortably. This having been accomplished they accupied scats on the stage with other gentlemen and ladies who were invited to be there. No effort was

In regard to what is said in relation to the stm ed representation of a fish, it might be supposed that is was intended as a personal insult to some young lady present: this however was not the fact. It appears that some unruly boys had broken open a closet where Spears, trumpets, stuffed fishes and other paraphrina lia was deposited, and threw that and other missely lis was deposited, and threw that and other missels upon the stage, one of which struck Rev. Dr Adams while making his address. If the ice water was served in newly painted pails it was the fault of those who had contracted to furnish an abundant supply of that very necessary article for the comfort of both teachers and pupils. Yours respectfully,

June 26, 1257.

L. HAZELTINE, Principal.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MARQUETTE (Lake Superior), June 16, 1857. The worthy inhabitants of this vicinity have always insisted that the climate was as warm on these shores as in the northern parts of New-England, but they have to acknowledge that appearances this season are against them. As I write, I can cast my eyes out on the Bay of Marquette, and vast fields of ice skirt the shere, many feet in thickness, and so solid as to prevent our large steamers from forcing a passage. It was not till within two weeks that any vessels were able to get here at all, and now, when the wind shifts, the ice sometimes blocks up the only channel.

But such a state of things, it is but justice to say, But such a state of things, it is but justice to say, has not occurred before within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." Last Spring (1856) the ice all left before the close of April, and the season before the same thing occurred in March. The usual method nature employs to open navigation here is, strong south winds, in April, which send the ice, when there is any, all to the north shore, from which it never returns. This usual routine of the Spring was reversed this year, and cold northerly winds have constantly prevailed, which packed the entire ice of the lake, formed during an uncommonly cold Winter, all on the court shore, and thus it remains; and if you hear of ice here on the 4th of July you will thus explain the phenomenon.

formed during an uncommony coars and if you hear of ice here on the 4th of July you will thus explain the phenomenon.

On shore, however, we are not behind, materially. The weather is warm and genial; the trees are searching their "trunks" for new Spring clothing.

You are aware that the great industrial interest here is the Iron Mines. Nothing was or could be done here in the way of developing that untold wealth, until the completion of the great ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary. Messis. Corning of your State, Fairbaaks of Vermont, Forbes of Marsachusetts, and other Eastern capitalists, have, by this work, erected a monument to their enduring fame. For it is an honest work, performed better than they contracted to do, in almost every respect, and was built in an almost incredibly short time, being, if I am correctly informed, completed in less than two years after its commencement. As soon as the Canal was done, it was cettled that iron one could be shipped from here at a profit, to be sold to manufacturers in Ohio and Pennsylvania, as well as Lower Michigan. The expert last year was about 11,000 tuns. This year it is heped that it may reach 30,000. You can judge somewhat of the prospect when I state that at this moment there are lying at the docks have: I bark, I brig, 5 schooners, 7 vessels in all, loading with the ore. They will carry away some 2,500 tuns. This ore is eagerly purchased to be conveyed into the interior of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and more has already been ordered than can possibly besent forward this season.

The only means now at hand to convey the ore to the lake shore from the mines, fourteen miles distant, is a horse-pewer fat-bar raifroad. This and the want of vessels is the only limit to the amount which can be sent. A locemotive raifroad has been commenced and nearly completed by an energetic firm in R schester, New-York; but the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company have made terms for it, and will incorporate it as a portion of their land grant read from here to Ch

road from here to Chicago. Under the management of Mr. Ogden, we look for a complete success of that Company. There is no doubt entertained by those who know the character of the country that, next to the Illinois Central, this Company have the most valuable land grant in the West. The portion of the road at this end, although disconnected from the remainder for the present, will pay a handsome percentage on its cost. But when it is considered that this ore can be shipped to Eogland and sold in its raw state at a profit, who will put bounds to the commerce that will soon center here! Some gentlemen of New-York City have invested in the establishment of a furnace near the mines for the manufacture of charcoal pig iror. There never was an investment made which seems surer to pay than that enterprise. Once settle the question of its being remunerative, and the fotests will disappear like dew in the morning.

The Winter of 1856-7 on Lake Superior has received the nickname of "Eighteen hundred and freeze to death!" But although the Winter was long, provisions were in abundance.

## FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OMARA CITY, N. T., June 15, 1857. A fight has just taken place between the Sioux and Pawnee Indians, on Loup Fork, a tributary of Platte River. Seven Pawnees were killed, among whom were Spotted Horse and another chief whose name I did not learn. The Pawnees went out to steal horses from the Sioux, and when they passed through Columbus, a town nearly 160 miles westerly from here, they said "they were going after points—be back soon—have a heap of ponies to sell," but when they returned they had a less number of ponies than when The emigration to Nebraska has probably not be in

car as large as to Kansas; shit, many have arrived and taken up claims, and commenced improving the m. The Spring has been cold and backward. Corn and and taken up claims, and commenced improving in and.

The Spring has been cold and backward. Corn and potatoes generally were not planted till the last of May and first of June. Some fields of corn that I i ave noticed that were planted earlier have had to he replanted as the seed decayed in the ground. The 'oroad and undulating prairies are now covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, which is in beautiful contrast with the sembre hue they presented but a few weeks sayo. Large and luscious strawberries, which grow in great profusion, are now ripening. They are a great luxury to us, who are deprived of the many kinds of fruit we had at the East.

The steamboat arrivals from St. Louis 'up to this date are about sixty—more than arrived here last year up to the middle of August.

Our hotels have been fail to overflowing, and for a temporary relief, a number of individua's have purchased a large stramboat and anchored it, at the levee, and are using it for a hotel.

cated in a Seminario Coaciliar from engaging in any secular pursuit, effectually preventing the clergy from absorbing education, as they generally attempt to do. Stated examinations are held once a year for the selection of the twelve students who most excel in each branch, to be sent to France, Italy, Germany, or where they can best pursue their studies. Free schools for girls furnish an opportunity for the acquisition of a brilliant education, and convents are permated only for educational purposes.

The Universities of Madrid and Seville are most flourishing: they count nearly a thousand sfudents apiece. In the institutes and universities private examinations for premiums are held every three months, and public examinations for promotion every year. Apparatus and exhinets are abundant: the cabinets of natural history of the University of Madrid vie with any in Europe, and the anatomical preparations of the was reciected. Party lines will not be drawn, and whatever it epitics of the successful candidate may be served the successful candidate may be successful candidate may be

be, it will not be indicative of the political sentia leut of the Territory. It will be well to keep this in mia. 4, when we may read in the Democratic journals after election, that Nebraska has gone for Democray.

Gov. Izard has gone to Washington, where he has been summoned by the President to appear and show cause why he, too, should not "rotate." The Governor is a clever fellow, and known about town by the cognomen of Grandmother. If his political head is severed weighall say, "farewell, Grandmother, peace to his ashes."

Nonotecs.

FROM ILLINOIS.

WIRE FENCE-HOW IT IS BUILT AND SUCCEEDS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. STERLING, Whiteside Co., Ill., June 20, 1857.

There have been the past year a great many miles f wire fence built in this county, and I have no doubt there will be double the amount built the coming season. There has been sold in the Chicago market alone, this season, over 500 tuns of fence-wire, and in this town over 50 tuns already, and twice this amount could have been sold if there were any in market. We use No. 9 wire, and set the posts 30 feet apart, and We use No. 9 wire, and set the posts 30 feet apart, and every 40 rods set an anchor-post firmly braced; attach the wire to the anchor-post and run out the 40 rods, placing them on the ground close to the foot of the posts, so that they may not get targled. Hitch the tower wire to the hind axletree of the wagon and start abead. If the wire breaks, back up, twist together and start again, and keep doing so until you have broken it wherever there is a flaw or it is cracked, as it is better to break it now than have the catt e do it after if is in the fonce; and then it is doubtful whether one team can pull a good quality of No. 9 annealed wire apart, but it will stretch in 40 rods i or 5 fost, one team can pull a good quality of No. 9 anneshed wire apart, but it will stretch in 40 rods 4 or 5 feet, and contract when the team has done drawing. Now your wire is ready to put into the fence, and you raise it up to the desired hight on the post and drive a staple to hold it there, but do not drive the staple quita up to the wire, as you want it to slide through pretty freely. When your staples are all driven and you come to the ambor post, the best and most economical way of tightening is by mesns of a wooden pin. Bore a bilinch hole through your youst, and squase said hole in a few inches. Make a pin with a squase on one end, the other and to fit nearly, when driven into the hole in the post; put the rounded part of the pin in the post, attach your wire to it by means of a small gimlet-hole, and then with a wooden crank that you can use for all your fence, turn up sisid we until it is not only tight but you may stretch if a foot or 18 inches; and when the square of the pin is right with the mortise in the post, drive the pin into the post and take off your crank and your wire is fast.

There are miles of such fence is our county where the wire is drawn just like a violin string, that has There are miles of such sence is our county where the wire is drawn just like a violin string, that has stood through the violent cold the past Winter with

not a wire broken.

The staples are usually made here with a simple machine by which any farmer can make 1,000 per hour out of the same wirs, and they will drive into the bardest oak posts without a hole.

BANIEL RICHARDS.

## FROM OHIO.

WESTERN RESERVE. ITS THRIFT-SOME STATISTICS-THE WOOL

BUSINESS-ORIO A GREAT STATE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12, 1857.

Ever since the farmers of Ashtabula sent that monster-cheese to the President at Washingtonquite outdoing the cheese which the Berkshire (Mass.) farmers sent to Jefferson-the Western Reserve has had the reputation abroad of being principally a grazing country. A stranger, in passing through this section of the State, will not be so much struck with the looks of the soil as when passing through the lands on either eide of the Seioto and Miami. As a general thing, the seil has a hard, clayey, cold look, and does not seem adapted to the culture of grain to the best advantage. Undoubtedly, however, there are large tracts of excellent grain lauds in this section of the State. There is, however, a neatness and a home-ish book to the farms and villages on the Reserve which are not characteristic of the parts settled by Virginians and Kentuckians. The hedge-rows are cleaned up, the ruit-trees are growing thriftily, the gardens are enced and the houses painted, while around every establishment are the signs of thrift and plenty. Taken as a whole, the farms, villages, and towns the Reserve have a more home-like and thrifty look than in any other equally large section of the State. Casual visitors, who only travel on the railroads, are n danger of getting wrong impressions of the Reserve. The railways are built so as to avoid the thoroughfares on which the villages and farm-improvements are to be seen. For instance, there is not a railway route leading through Cuyahoga County, or even Lake and Ashimbula, which gives the traveler even a tolerably fair idea of the country and its improvements.

When Moses Clearcland pitched his test at Conneaut, and Nathaniel Doane built his cabin at Cleveland, the three million and a quarter acres of the Western Reserve, exclusive of the "Fire the Western Reserve, exclusive of the "Fire Lands," at Government prices would not bring as much as the farm-hands in Ashtabula or Trumbull County will now bring. I have had the curiosity to examine the ceneus of 1850, in order to get some items concerning the counties of Ashtabula, Trumull, Mahoning, Geauga, Lake, Portage, Cayahoga, The aggregate value of the fare and Summit. these counties in round numbers, is set down at nearly \$40,000,000. There were in these counties about 95,000 milch cows, 17,000 work-exen, 100.—The value of live shock in these counties was put down. at \$6,250 000, and the value of slaughtered animois at \$540,000. These counties in 1850 produced almost 1,000,090 bushels of wheat about 2,500,990 bushels Indian corn; over 1,500,000 bushels of oats; 1,750,000 psunds of wool; ever5,990,000 pounds of butter: 18,900,009 pounds of choese, and about 1,butter: 18,900,000 pounds of cheese, and about 1,-250,000 pounds of maple sugar. Ashtabula, withless than 9,000 cows, turns out 704,000 pounds of butter and 5,401,000 pounds of cheese, which is larger than the yield of any other county in the State, so fir as cheese is concerned. Trumbull comes next, yield-ing 4,852,000 pounds of cheese. Stark &county, which is in the tier of counties immediately south of the Reserve, yields 1,211,000 pounds of butter, which is the largest in the State.

If we compare these Reserve counties with those

If we compare these Reserve counties with those lying on the Scioto, Licking, Hocking, Darby and Miami Rivers, we see that the sources of wealth are quite different. For instance, Pickaway, with its magnificent allural plains, and a good out. and faircent. For instance, Pickaway, with its magnificent allavial plains, makes 390,990 pounds of butter and 12,000 pounds of cheese against the 700,800 pounds of butter and 55,000,000 pounds of cheese against the 52,000 hogs and 20,000 cattle (for fattening) against the 6,800 hogs and 15,000 cattle of Ashtabula. So also Butter County, on the Miami, makes very little butter and cheese, but raises about 300,000 bushels of wheat and near 3,000,000 bushels of corn. The slender returns of Indian corn in Geauga and Lake quite shrink into, insignificance contrasted with the 2,500,000 bushels of corn in Franklin, or the 2,700,000 bushels in Pickaway, or the 2,840,000 bushels 000 bushels in Pickaway, or the 2,840,000 bushels

the largest yield in any county) of Ross, in the midst of which Chillicothe is situated.

There are the counties of Wayne and Stark which raise each over 500,000 bushels of wheat. The County of Stark gave the largest yield of wheat is 1-50, making the high figure of 500,504 bushels; at least it knows as partill you turn to the 1-11,000. 1-50, making the high figure of 559,594 bushels; at least it seems so until you turn to the 1,111,000 bushels yielded in Livingsten Courty, and the 1,441,-004 bushels yielded in Monroe County, New-York. But for all this, the Buckeye State raises almost 1,500,000 bushels of wheat more than the Empire

State.

Ohio yields annually 10,000,069 pounds of wool, of which the Western Reserve yields about one-fifth. Out of the 20,860,000 pounds of cheese made in the State, the Reserve makes 18,000,000 pounds. In respect to her agricultural products, the Reserve furnishes her proportion nebly. It is true she cannot boast of monster corn-fields, like those in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Columbus and Dayton. Her farmers do not as a common thing need a borse to some in Southern and Central Ohio, but she has many "little farms well tilled." The division of her lands into many farms gives her receipt compact

enough for social purposes, and for making good

schools and religious congregations.

In looking over the census of Ohio I find one items referring to sheep and wool which is interesting.

The cuty years ago I was acquainted with whole towns, ips that raised hardly wood enough to make stockings for the people. Thousands of farmers did not consider it possible for them to raise wood enough to clocke their families, much less to make it a large, easy and profitable business to raise wool for market. Thus the Counties of Licking, Franklin, Delaware and Muskingum paid but small atten-tion to this business, but now if has become a great business. Licking County in 185,9 sold over 300,000 pounds of weel.

pounds of wool.

This new business probably brings into the State rearly at least \$2,000,000, probably \$3,000,000.

Very great pains and expense have been incurred to get the most profitable breeds of sheep, and their circulation has received a great impulse from the State and County Fairs, which are most realously prosecuted in every part of the State. So yreat a business has this become that agents from New-Jersey, New-York, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, and other manufacturing sections, secur the whole State. other manufacturing sections, scour the whole S tate to purchase the weel. It is said that some of the re YY finest feeces raised in this country came from Ohis.

I have seen in Licking County some as fine fleeces, and as beautiful flocks as on the hill-sides of Vermont and New-Hampshire. Ohio is a great State in whatever she undertakes; and among other things has done a good thing in raising near 4,009,000 of

sheep to 2,000,000 of hogs. It strikes one with wonder to consider that all the It strikes one with wonder to consider that all the pieneers of Ohio are not yet gone, and yet feed leber in less than seventy years has cleared away the heavy forests from no less than 10,000,000 of arms, werth the astenishing sum of some \$539,000,000, that these farms are sustaining live stock, in the shape of horses, cows, oxen, sleep, swine, because Ac., to the smoant of over \$44,000,000; that these A.c., to the amount of over \$44, 500,000; that these freemen, on farms on which a size never struck a blow, are raising every year 14,550,000 bushels of wheat, 59,000,000 of Indian corns 13,500,000 of sats, 10,500,000 pounds of tobacco, as many pounds of wool, 5,000,000 pounds of tobacco, as many pounds of wool, 5,000,000 pounds of pounds of fruits to the amount of \$605,000; 59,000 or 100,000 gallons of wire. 35,000,000 pounds of buffer, 21,000,000 pounds of cheese, 1,500,000 tims of hay, &c. The Buckeye State will do very well. Side is quite provid of her greatness, and has reason to be. Prediabor has sent her ahead of Kentucky and Virginia, and free labor is cuabling her to maintain her preand free labor is cuabling her to maintain her pre-emine see. Well done, brave, free Ohio, well done !

INTERESTING FROM RANSAS.

From The Leavementh Times

GOV. WALKER'S DEPIMETTY.

When Gov. Walker's DePIMETTY.

When Gov. Walker's poke at Topeka during the ression of the Free-State Lagislature, he was all sanvity and sweetness toward the Free-State men. Every one should be allowed the privilege of voting; impartial justice was to be administered, andfall men protected in their rights and liberties. He had nothing in his speech of a demunciatory character, and his plesiges and premises were of an exceedingly sensible character. Not a word lish his Excellency have to say about the Legislature, and not a word to which any exception could be taken.

But Walker is one of these singular individuals who have the enviable faculty of adapting their views, principles and certiments to occasions and circumstances. For our the very sent day there was a great meeting at Big Springs; all Lecompton and Tecumsch, the only Pro-Slavery towns in the Territory, turned out, and the Governov supposed that a large majority of his auditory were Pro-Slavery men as a matter of course. Hence he led off in a bitter speech against the Free-State party, and ever went so far as to say that although the Missouri invasion was unjustifiable, it was not comparable, in viliality, to the meeting of the Free-State Legislature under the Topeka Constitution.

The "Scheral" got an opportunity at last, and pitched into the bowels of Walker's policy with a lusty good will. He was received with great enthusiaon, and Walker learned to his sorrow that the Free-State men everyrised nearly four fifths of the audience.

It would be pretty schicult to get up an audience in any yast of the Territory where this would not be the proportion.

The duplicity of Gov. Walker, express ng himself so The duplicity of Gov. Walker, expressing himself so differently at different points, meets the consure and condemnation of every honest man, let his political views he what they may. If the Governor thought the Free-State Legislsture guilfy of such moral turpitude, he should have so stated at Topeka, and not welfed until he could address what was generally expected to be a Fro Slavery auditance.

We havely think Mr. Walker has as much shrewdness as his friends concede him, and his ability is pretty accurately typifed in his physique.

THE EFFORT TO METRACE THE PREE-STATE

THE RENORT TO DISTRACT THE PRESSTATE PARTY.

There is no question in the mind of any sensible, reflecting man, but the main object of Gov. R. J.. Walker in coming to Kansas is to try and divide the Free-State organization, organize the Pro-Slavery party anew, and thus build up a dominant Democratio party, which shall be synonymous in spirit and sentiment with the "unterribed" Purnocracy of the States. This is Walker's design, and one in which he feels confident of success. Conceit is generally the distinguishing the acception. It is well known with what a grand dourish of trumpets and with what load enthusiasm Walker entered Kansas. President Buchmon and his Gabinet were reported to have ceaxed and supplicated him to a soume the responsibles. Bushman and his Cabinet were reported to have coaxed and supplicated him to assume the responsible-datics of Governor Kansas, and thus save the Union!—
To save the Union—a favorite hobby with Walker—his accepted the arduous (momentous, as he calls it) task. The Prepalent gave him a carte blanche to decayed wint he pleased; he was feted its New-York, tourisd at St. Louis, treated at Leavenworth. His promises and piedges at first were fair and sounded, awes! But there was evidently something beneath, this flowery serbiage of a zenomous nature. And, now this venem is working uppermost. Gov. Walkeredisplays it in the effort he is making to break up the Nitre-State and Pre-Slavery organizations and to establish the parties of Kansas upon the brais adopted throughout the States.

This will never the The Free-State party, is composed of them fermerly associated with all parties—benocrate. Whig and Bepublican—who are home united because they are desirous of securing the free de of Sansas, and of redeeming the Territory free the unrapherous and God-defiant rule of marping ty rants. And until this is accomplished—until Kansas in the unrapherous and God-defiant rule of marping ty rants. And until this is accomplished—until Kansas in the unrapherous and hidependent State, and every illegal and unaholy authority taxinpled under for until then will there be unity and harmony, in the Free-State make, dispite the efforts of Walker-Gurden and candy the efforts of the greant to meeting and toadylish Eederal Administration.

John Hanter, esq., the Agent at Liverpool of the New-York Associated Proce, has resigned that tion on account of ill-health. Mr. H. has haid his position for seven years, during all which time he has evinced a promptness and efficiency that en .itle him to fire thanks of his employers. We part with his services with regret. His place will be sw oplied by Richard Strart, e.e., who has been employed in the effice of the Association in this city over a since its establishment. His long experience in the business. coupled with rare accomplishments for the task, fully qualify him to fill the important situatis a left vece of by Mr. Hunter.

BURNED IN EFFICE. - Governor Morehead of Kentucky, was burned in effigy a few nights ago at Har-redsburg, by a moh, because he coo muted the punishment of a slave from death to impris onment life, for striking a white man with intent ! o kill. The Governor acted at the instance of the Jud ge who tried the case and a large body of respect table citizens. The mobites, not having been consulte A in the matter, proceeded to exhibit their indignatio a by the harm-less but disreputable act of burning the Governor in offigy.

FIFSDISH.—Last night at 11 4 o'clock, the locomotive of a freight train on the New-York and Eric Radoad struck a rail lying across the track three miles from Jersey City, and two cars were thrown off the

The steamboat express passenger train was coming close behind br t was stopped, and in consequence of the delay d'd not arrive until about 1 o'clock this morning. It is supposed that some fiend in human shape ple ced the rail upon the track, thereby endanger.

B. Gratz Brown, esq., of that stanch supporter of freedom The Missouri Democrat, is in the city, of the Metropolitan Hetel, where he will remain for a